

Division I

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[No. 2.]

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

JANUARY 18, 1870.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, in submitting the Fifty-Third Annual Report, devoutly acknowledges the continued smiles of Providence on its interests and efforts in this country and in Africa.

OBITUARY.

The Society has been called, during the year just closed, to mourn the death of six of its Vice Presidents, viz: Hon. EDWARD BATES, of Missouri, formerly President of the Missouri Colonization Society, and highly appreciated for his rare ability as well as his modest dignity; Hon. HENRY DUTTON, of Connecticut, a zealous advocate of every good and righteous cause; Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, a prominent and popular statesman for upwards of forty years; Captain GEORGE F. PATTEN, of Maine, liberal in response to all calls for the promotion of the objects of this and kindred Associations; Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, of the District of Columbia, honored in his profession and in private and public life, the earnest advocate of our great enterprise; and HENRY STODDARD, Esq., of Ohio, whose interest in our work was evinced by the gift, in 1851, of one thousand dollars to constitute himself a Life Director of the Society.

All circles of benevolent and Christian activity suffered severe loss in the removal from earthly labor to heavenly rest of WILLIAM ROPES, Esq., of Boston, the model merchant, and for the past fifteen years the zealous President of the Massachusetts Colonization Society. He was an early and unwaver-

letters reached the office from the headmen, or influential members of several of the companies who had applied for a passage to Liberia, announcing that they had either given up their intention to emigrate, or had concluded to remain in this country six or twelve months longer. These changes were so general that it was deemed inexpedient and unwise to incur the expense of dispatching so large a vessel with the comparatively few people then offering; and efforts to obtain employment for her at paying rates proving unavailing, she was obliged to remain idle at Baltimore.

Encouraged by the number, good character, and apparent determination of those seeking the opportunity to settle in Liberia, in the fall, the *Golconda* was put in readiness, and on the 3d of November, sailed from Baltimore with fourteen emigrants; and on the 11th of November, one hundred and forty-six emigrants embarked on her in Hampton Roads by steamer from Norfolk, Virginia, making a total of one hundred and sixty persons. Of these, fourteen were from Pennsylvania, twenty-two from Tennessee, one from Texas, and one hundred and twenty-three from North Carolina. They were chiefly in the prime of life and under it. Thirty-five were farmers, three blacksmiths, two carpenters, one laborer, one wheelwright, one teacher, and one minister. Twenty-six could read, and fifteen could read and write—one having had the advantage of a liberal education. Thirty-five were communicants of the Baptist Church, eight of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the Church of God, or Winebrennarian, making forty-four, or more than one-fourth of the whole number professing Christians.

The emigrants, with a few exceptions only, chose to locate on the St. Paul's river, near the first falls or rapids interior from Monrovia, thus helping to strengthen the communities already planted on the banks of that valuable stream, and at the same time forming advanced links in a chain of settlements extending inland. The party of seventy-nine from Windsor, North Carolina, were selected as the beneficiaries of the generous gift of one thousand pounds sterling by Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, mentioned in the last Report. They were designated the *Arthington Company*, and their settlement is to be named Arthington, in honor of their benefactor. The

people from Pennsylvania, and forty-four from Jamesville, Martin County, North Carolina, were called the Brewer Company, and are also to found a settlement on the St. Paul's, opposite to Arthington, to be known as Brewerville, in compliance with the suggestion and expressed wishes of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, who have made an appropriation of five thousand eight hundred dollars toward the expenses of their passage, and acclimation from the bequest of Charles Brewer, Esq., late of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, an esteemed Vice-President and frequent benefactor of that and of this Society.

The Society acknowledges most gratefully its obligations to the officers of the several railroad companies for free transportation or deduction from their ordinary rates of fare which they allowed these emigrants; and to the American Sunday School Union for a large supply of their publications; and to the American Bible Society for one hundred Bibles and one hundred Testaments, for use on shipboard and in Liberia, promptly made in response to our request.

The Golconda had a much larger and more valuable freight-list than on any of her voyages in our service, and she also had on board clothing, tents, arms, and other munitions of war, for one thousand men, purchased by order of the authorities of Liberia from the Government of the United States, the freight on which, it is estimated, will exceed five thousand dollars.

The Golconda had the following-named cabin passengers, viz: Dr. James Hall, who visits West Africa for the ninth time—the first in 1831, as a physician of this Society, and the second in 1833, when he founded the flourishing settlement at Cape Palmas; Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the first President of Liberia, re-elected three times, and for the last five years President of the College at Monrovia, again returning with his wife to the land of their adoption; Hon. S. P. Fiske and wife, of New Hampshire; Rev. Joseph W. Norwood, of Philadelphia, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with his wife and child; Mr. Thomas Lilason, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, a returned emigrant, now desirous to introduce a paint or composition intended to prevent the decay of wood in the construction of houses or elsewhere in use; and Mr. John B. McConnell, a

sugar-planter and maker from St. Croix, West Indies, who responds to the invitation of a sugar-grower and manufacturer to join him on the St. Paul's river.

EMIGRATION.

The causes leading to the falling off in emigration to Liberia last spring and fall are mostly given by the people themselves, viz:

The headman of a company of about two hundred in North Carolina, wrote: "There is great opposition against me. The colored representative from this county in the State Legislature is going through this region making speeches to prevent emigration. His object is to get black men's votes. Some of my people are yet vainly expecting the Government to give each freed family forty acres of land, with live stock and farming tools in proportion. Those that intended to go last spring have the same mind yet, and will go if they do not get influenced by the politicians."

A minister, who was making up a party in Louisiana, says: "I can raise two or three hundred, if they can get through with their crops in time to embark. Persons tell us that we will find ourselves all sold into Cuba. Some think that we will have to be guarded out of the country. The white people are against our going to Liberia."

Offers of higher wages and better treatment were also made, and had the desired effect. But such hindrances can be merely temporary. The people of color are now free to go where they please. Why deny them the privilege and the means of going to Liberia? True, laborers are needed in the United States, and efforts are in progress for inducing immigration from China and other regions, in order to supply the demand for help in the field, the house, and the shop; but then, if any persons, whatever be their complexion or their condition, wish to leave this country for any other part of the globe, why object?

Carefully collected statistics show that three millions of European immigrants arrived in the United States during the ten years from 1850 to 1860, and that they are coming now in the same vast proportion, despite all lamentations and proffers to the contrary. The repulsions and attractions which cause this

tide of immigration are not greater than those which will yet govern the American people of color. Indeed, they have the higher and holier stimulus of helping to raise their ancestral continent, with its teeming millions of souls, from heathen darkness and desolation to Christian civilization and religion.

The Society has given passage to and settled in Liberia two thousand three hundred and ninety-four persons during the last four years—a larger number than ever before in the same period, except in a single instance. And as the condition of this population is improved, the exodus to Africa will increase in numbers and be of more intelligent and useful people. The demands of commerce, the calls for skillful mechanics and artizans to develop the resources of the country, and the cry for earnest and judicious ambassadors for Christ, must bear to her shores those who will impart a spirit of increased enterprise and religious power.

Applications for settlement in Liberia next spring have been received in behalf of three companies, each said to be about two hundred strong, residing at Windsor, at Jamesville, and at New Berne, North Carolina, and a party of some three hundred, in Claiborne parish, Louisiana. They have sought the Society, and are represented as worthy people, accustomed to agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

HOW THEY LIKE IT.

The general condition and prospects of the emigrants recently sent cannot perhaps be better described than in the language of Mr. D. F. Smith, of Buchanan, viz:

“I am happy to inform you that the several companies of emigrants brought out by the Golconda are doing well. They passed through the acclimating process successfully; in fact they did so well we were actually astonished. Of the last company, Messrs. Monroe, Hudson, Cook, Fort, and the Kings and Halls are getting on for new people extraordinarily well. I mention these chiefly because they seem to be the leading families. They brought out with them a saw-mill, (water power,) which they have erected at Bexley. It is situated on a creek, near the road to Finley, in a densely-wooded section of country, abounding with valuable timber of all kinds to be found in the tropics. With an exception or two, I have heard

of no one longing for America. They seem to be satisfied and contented. They are quite an acquisition to our country especially, and to the country generally."

Mr. William Cephas wrote, under date of Monrovia, June 8:

"You may remember me as one of the party from Mobile, Alabama, who came out in the Golconda last May. Having been here now nearly one year, my views may be supposed to have some weight—founded on personal experience. My family, consisting of a wife and three children, accompanied me. We are all alive, well, and glad we came to this home of the black man. I have not lost one day's work because of sickness. My trade, that of a carpenter, brings me in a good support. Being convinced that my race can never find a place on the earth better adapted to their wants, and where they can better develop their capacity for self-government and independence, I desire most ardently to visit Mobile and its neighborhood; see the multitudes I know there of my own people—many of them my blood relatives—and get up, as I firmly believe I can, a large expedition for Liberia."

A young man of unusual intelligence and enterprise, who removed with his wife and two children, from Columbus, Georgia, and possessing some means, thus addressed his father, after nearly a twelve months' residence and experience:

"Liberia is a good country. It needs population; and, with population, intelligence, wealth, and Christianity. With these it would be second to no country upon the globe. So far as I am concerned it suits me. Of course there are no large and fine cities with every convenience as in the United States; no reasonable person will expect to see such; but you will be in a free country, one of your own, and one that debars none of its citizens from all the rights and privileges of a freeman. You will be upon free soil, and you will breathe free air, with no one to make you afraid, which is not the case in America."

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The Executive Committee, at their meeting, April 2,

"*Resolved*, That the Secretaries and Agents of the Society be authorized and requested to invite contributions and make collections for the promotion of education in Liberia, and that the AFRICAN REPOSITORY call attention to and urge liberal gifts for the purpose."

To those who are familiar with the whole history of our operations, the propriety of this action will be obvious. To others, some words of explanation will be useful.

It has never been the design of the Society to land a mass of uneducated people on the Coast of Africa, and leave them to manage as they might in their ignorance. That would have been simply the "expatriation" of which it was accused by its enemies, and not the "colonizing" which it really undertook. Its policy was clearly expressed in its memorial to Congress of January 14, 1817, only three weeks from its organization. It says: "Out of such materials, to rear the glorious edifice of well-ordered and polished society, upon the deep and sure foundations of equal laws and diffusive education, would give a sufficient title to be enrolled among the illustrious benefactors of mankind," and the hope is expressed that the work, "in its more remote consequences, would ultimately tend to the diffusion of similar blessings through those vast regions and unnumbered tribes, yet obscured in primeval darkness." All this the founders of the Society included in their idea of "colonizing."

So Governor Ashmun understood it, when he wrote, in September, 1822: "A good missionary, a good school-master, and a good school-mistress are more wanted here than, I fear, I can make the Board imagine." And the Board in its next Annual Report, that for 1823, express "the hope that the time is not remote when the settlement by its schools and ministers shall impart to many of these barbarians," of the native tribes, "that knowledge which civilizes and elevates the character, which softens and subdues the heart."

In their Report for 1825 the Managers say: "The African Colony, blest with just education enough to feel its value, stretches out its hands towards its benefactors, and implores of them that knowledge, by which alone it can be conducted to a rank among civilized nations; that knowledge which is the minister to social happiness, the source of wealth, the foundation of good government, the defence of freedom, the rich and imperishable treasure of immortal minds. To a judicious system of education in the Colony the Board has ever looked, as to the last link in the chain of means for its improve-

ment, without which the whole series of preceding operations must prove of insignificant if not doubtful utility."

In their next Report they say: "Every thing possible has been done to advance education in the Colony. To this great object the attention of the Colonial Agent has been sedulously directed, and three daily and two Sunday schools have been established. Imperfect as is the character of these schools, they are doubtless of essential utility; and when improved by a supply of books, and by the increased ability which experience must confer upon the teachers, their benefits will be greatly augmented. Another school, on the Lancasterian plan, is immediately to go into operation," with a valuable library for the use of advanced scholars. This library had been procured by the Rev. Chester Wright, Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society. Two hundred of its volumes were given by students of Yale College.

In 1827 they say: "Several primary schools continue in operation, but the ability of the teachers is only equal to the communication of the mere rudiments of knowledge." The sudden death of the Rev. Calvin Holton, the first white Baptist missionary, on whom they relied for the superintendence and improvement of the schools, had deranged their plans, and convinced them that they must have a supply of colored teachers, to accomplish which they would give "the most sedulous and unremitted attention."

Yet, in 1829, they report "that schools are numerous, the teachers attentive and faithful, and every child in the colony enjoys the benefit of their instructions." Still, they regret the limited ability of the teachers.

Two years later, they say: "The Managers have heard with regret that the schools of the Colony have received neither adequate countenance or support, and that the settlers generally manifest no due sense of the importance of preparing their children, by education, for influence and usefulness in life. Solemnly convinced that, without a system of education the benefits of which may be enjoyed by every child, the great end for which the Colony was established can never be accomplished, the Managers have instructed the Colonial Agent to carry such a system into immediate effect. Permanent school houses are

to be erected at Monrovia, Caldwell, and Millsburg, towards each of which the Managers have resolved to advance \$100, provided \$300 be raised for the same object by the colonists themselves, and in the same proportion should a less sum only be required. At present the proceeds of the sales of all public lands, of licenses and fines, together with \$500 annually from the funds of the Society, or such portion of them as may be necessary, are to be applied to the support of these schools, over each of which five trustees are to have constant supervision, and of all the affairs of which the Colonial Agent is required, semi-annually, to transmit to the Society a full and detailed account."

The next year, 1832, they report that their instructions had been obeyed. School houses had been erected at Monrovia and Caldwell for \$400 each, and at Millsburg for \$200; and competent teachers have been appointed.

In January, 1833, they report six day schools for children, and one evening school for adults, besides a female school at Monrovia and another at Caldwell, with competent teachers paid by ladies of Philadelphia. Arrangements were also in progress for the education of recaptured Africans, and for the establishment of a High school, towards which Henry Sheldon, of New York, had given \$2,000, and General Mercer, of Virginia, \$400. Ladies in New York and elsewhere were combining their efforts in the same cause.

In 1833, the Rev. J. B. Pinney, who was about to return to Africa as a missionary, was appointed, temporarily, "Colonial Agent," as the Governor was then called. In his very able and very minute report to the Society, of March 7, 1834, he said: "The teachers at present employed seem very attentive, and, as a general thing, very successful;" but some suffered from want of suitable rooms, and all from want of books and stationery; and there was a difficulty in finding suitable teachers that were or soon would be needed. More than forty children, of the wealthiest families, were attending a school supported by ladies in Philadelphia, and kept in a house hired by the Colonization Society. He urged efforts for the establishment of a High school. Soon after the receipt of this report, he was appointed Permanent Colonial Agent, and in his instructions for the conduct of his administration, dated May 15, his

attention was particularly called to the work of establishing a High school, and of promoting education generally. Sometime in the summer, ill health compelled him to transfer the labors of the agency to Dr. Skinner, his successor; but during the few months of his energetic and useful administration, he had inaugurated a system of free primary schools for all the children of the Colony.

This arrangement never went fully into effect. One reason was that Missionary Societies, about this time, greatly enlarged their arrangements for giving primary education gratuitously. The result was that the people generally chose to avail themselves of these mission schools, rather than tax themselves with the labor and expense of establishing schools of their own. If Governor Pinney's health had allowed his continuance in office, he might have done something to counteract this tendency, and, perhaps, have established his system. But after his retirement, the work was largely absorbed by the Missionary Societies, whose liberality and zeal, which sometimes had the appearance of sectarian rivalry, gathered all the children that they could into primary schools, and opened High schools for the more advanced scholars. The reports of those Societies have from year to year represented the attendance on those schools and the progress of the scholars as satisfactory.

And yet the Society did not wholly suspend its labors. The Report for 1841, states: "The Governor has encouraged the colonists to establish primary schools in their several districts and settlements, by paying a portion of the salaries of the teachers. The sum appropriated to each school is about one hundred dollars. He remarks: 'The happy effect of this encouragement is, that every child in the Colony can have the benefits of a common-school education.'"

In the annual statements of receipts and expenditures, in the Reports of 1848 and 1849, cash expended for schools is specified. In 1851, Augustus Graham, of Brooklyn, New York, died, leaving to the Society ten thousand dollars, to be invested in a permanent fund "for the support and establishment of schools in Liberia." With its income, till the civil war suspended its productiveness, schools were maintained for emigrants while in the Receptacles.

At its Annual Meeting, in 1850, the Board formally approved a plan which had been prepared for the establishment of a College in Liberia, pledged its co-operation to the extent of its ability, and appropriated the proceeds of a legacy to its endowment; and, in 1864, made an appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars for its support.

In September, 1868, the President of the College, Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, arrived in the United States, on business relating to the College, of sufficient importance to justify the voyage, even if his health had not required a vacation. He remained here more than a year, during which much of his time was occupied in raising funds for the College. In this, he received valuable assistance from the Traveling Secretary of this Society, who had previously, as occasion was found, rendered important service to that Institution.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Board, the Rev. Dr. Pinney gave an oral statement of his observations during a few preceding months on the state of education in Liberia. He found many and great deficiencies, which the Annual Reports of the several Missionary Societies had not led us to expect. President Roberts, who was present, confirmed the impression that those deficiencies were numerous and important. It appeared also that the College was greatly limited in its usefulness by its want of funds to aid promising but indigent scholars, and for other purposes. Even the interests of primary education required it to be strengthened.

After the adjournment of the Board, the Executive Committee took this subject into careful consideration. The occasion evidently demanded some action of the Society. Its funds were nearly exhausted. They had been given mostly in response to appeals for the passage and support of emigrants, and, though not expressly limited by the donors to that use, could not, with perfect fairness, be applied to any other. It was thought best therefore to pass the vote above recited, and to issue the appeal which appeared in the *REPOSITORY* for May, 1869. The result of this vote and appeal, and of the labors of President Roberts and Rev. Dr. Orcutt, has been a renewed interest in education in Liberia, and a gratifying increase of

donations for that purpose, of which, sums amounting to \$2,136 12, have passed through our Treasury.

LIBERIA.

Intelligence from Liberia represents the building of better houses, the enlargement of plantations, and that sugar and coffee farms are being opened—all signs of prosperity and felt security and tranquility. "Our mercantile interests," says President Payne, in his last Annual Message, "have been prosecuted with great assiduity, and the success with which they have been crowned has demonstrated the ability of Liberia to give the native population of our entire Coast all the supplies they require, while it has also made apparent the propriety and practicability of our merchants taking the products of the country directly into foreign markets, and there selling them to an advantage not to be expected from the system of barter on the Coast."

The President also remarks: "A gratifying item in the revenue of the year is the amount of increase of the internal revenue of the Government; and the pleasure of the country will be enhanced by the knowledge of the fact that a portion of our aboriginal population have borne taxation with as much ease as our civilized inhabitants."

A "Yongng Men's Christian Association," and the "Ministerial Prayer Association," lately organized at Monrovia, promise to be of much benefit in promoting the religious interests of the Republic. The reviving and converting influences of the Holy Spirit have been largely felt in all the churches in some of the settlements. A letter from Monrovia, November 3d, conveys the information that "not less than one hundred and thirty persons have been converted. The Methodist Episcopal church for two weeks was thronged from daylight to late at night, services of various kinds being kept up continually. Scarcely a family has been passed by without some drops from the heavenly shower. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists were seen in each others' places of worship, laying aside all minor considerations for the time being, and praying, exhorting, singing, preaching, encouraging mourners,

and thus making common cause with each other. The work is still progressing."

Several young men are said to be looking forward to the Gospel Ministry, and lately two have been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, having this object in view.

PROGRESS AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Africa is the third continent in magnitude, linked to Asia by an isthmus, and separated from Europe only by a strait, watered by majestic streams, and teeming with animal and vegetable life. Fifty years ago a report on the slave trade in the British Parliament estimated that twenty thousand human beings were annually shipped from the Western Coast of that continent. Now, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon, an extent of two thousand miles, a lawful commerce gives employment to several hundred ships, and to four steamers each month from Liverpool. Settlements of civilized native Africans and of educated people of color from the United States are spreading the English language and Christian civilization; and it is believed that fifteen thousand communicants have been gathered into the churches of the several evangelical denominations.

The value of Liberia as a great and effectual aid to missions is recognized by the Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches of this country in prosecuting their mission work in that Republic. The Baptist Missionary Union has resumed operations during the past year in Liberia by planting a colored Mission, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is now engaged in making arrangements to do the same.

By the vast movement of Providence in this country, preparation has been made for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. Numbers of the people of color are desirous to be sent to their ancestral land, to serve God and save their brethren. The American Colonization Society, recognizing the Divine call, works on with increasing faith in the ultimate success of its benevolent effort to construct a Christian African empire.

THE ASSURER'S REPORT.

DR.

Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1869.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

[February,

Received Donations and Collections	\$24,873 06	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants	\$7,965 68
“ Legacies	8,044 58	“ Repairs and sailing of ship Golconda	33,498 26
“ Interest on Investments	985 54	“ Taxes and Insurance on Colonization Building	699 58
“ Investments realized	7,142 42	“ Paper and Printing “The African Repository”	2,101 17
“ Rents from Colonization Building	2,464 65	“ Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c.	6,799 07
“ Subscriptions for “The African Repository”	415 35	“ Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents and expenses of Litigated Will Cases, &c.	6,262 66
“ Earnings of ship Golconda	15,635 07	“ Operations in Liberia, including salaries of Agents and Physicians	10,579 80
“ Returns from Liberia	9,335 38	“ Liberia College	2,135 62
“ For Liberia College	2,135 62		
“ Sundries	383 54		
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Balance on hand January 1, 1869	69,412 20	Disbursements	70,041 84
	1,677 65	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1870	1,048 01
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Total	\$71,089 85	Total	\$71,089 85

The Committee on Accounts have examined the accounts for the year 1869, and find them correctly kept and properly vouched.

ROBERT B DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1870.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1870; the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Divine blessing was invoked by the Rev. S. S. Mitchell, pastor of the church.

Addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Professor Joseph Henry, LL. D., of the Smithsonian Institution, who was expected to address the meeting, was stated to be unable to be present by ill health.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Maclean, of Princeton, New Jersey, and the Society adjourned to meet at their rooms to-morrow at 12 o'clock M.

WEDNESDAY, *January 19, 1870.*

The American Colonization Society met this day pursuant to adjournment, President Latrobe in the chair.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting, and of the meeting held last evening, were read and approved.

The following-named gentlemen were nominated and elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

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| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. |
| 1835. Rev. James O. Andrew, D. D., Ala. | 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. |
| 1841. Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Mass. | 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. |
| 1843. Hon. Lueius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. |

1854. Rev. Osmon C. Baker, D. D., N. H.	1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J.
1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y.	1861. Richard T. Haines, Esq., N. J.
1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn.	1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H.
1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware.	1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York.
1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C.	1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island.
1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi.	1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Rob't J. Breckinridge, D. D., Ky.	1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois.
1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio.	1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania.
1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md.	1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J.
1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois.	1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J.
1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri.	1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri.	1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y.
1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California.	1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn.
1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia.	1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England.
1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y.	

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

A communication was read from the Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary, January 14, 1870, transmitting copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at a stated meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 11th inst., requesting their Delegates to secure the adoption of the Declaration of Principles approved by that Society October 12, 1868, or a similar Declaration.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Burton, it was

Resolved, That the communication from the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and the Declaration of sentiments by said Society, be referred to a Committee, to report at a meeting to be held to-morrow immediately after the return of the Board of Directors from their visit to the President of the United States.

Mr. Burton, Dr. Maclean, Mr. Bradley, Dr. Craven, and Dr. Haight were appointed the Committee.

On motion of Dr. Haight, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be most cordially tendered to the Rev. Drs. Hall and Schenck for their very able and eloquent Addresses delivered at the Anniversary of the American Colonization Society last evening, and that they be requested to furnish copies for publication.

Resolved, That the Address prepared by Prof. Henry, but which he was not able to deliver last evening, be also requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Pastor, Trustees, and Choir of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for their kind attention and services on the occasion of its Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

THURSDAY, *January 20, 1870, 12.20 P. M.*

The American Colonization Society met at their rooms pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair.

Dr. Maclean, from the Committee to whom the subject was referred, presented and read the following report, which was on motion accepted, and the accompanying Declaration of Principles and resolutions were unanimously approved and adopted:

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, enclosing a Declaration of the sentiment of that Society on the subject of African Colonization, and requesting the adoption of the same, or a similar one on the part of the American Colonization Society, respectfully report:

That they highly approve of the same, and have unanimously concluded to recommend its adoption as a whole with very slight modifications, and two accompanying resolutions, as follows:

The prevalence of the sentiment that, with the extinction of slavery in our country, the useful service of Colonization Societies has ceased, and that they are not in sympathy with the colored people and their rights as American citizens, demand a declaration on the part of such Societies that may tend to correct an erroneous impression, and to increase their usefulness:

We, the American Colonization Society, do therefore now declare, that the wonderful Providential deliverance of about four millions of colored persons from the thralldom of slavery, has in no wise diminished the field of our operation or abated the motive and incentive of our action;

That, in the fact of the freedom of choice and opportunity given to so many more to return to the land of their forefathers, we see the prospect that many more will be willing to seek a home where they and their children will be beyond the reach of a disparaging social prejudice from a distinction of color, and find scope for the highest social development;

That we sincerely rejoice in the great event which resulted in recognizing the people of the colored race as citizens of the United States; which gives them a perfect right to make this country their permanent abode;

That we yet believe that many, in the exercise of a perfect

freedom of choice, will desire to settle in Africa, and will gladly embrace opportunities of emigration thither, feeling that they will have there free scope and greater consideration, exempt from an unjust social prejudice, with a more perfect development of their enterprise, their understandings, and their manhood; and will also there participate in our great purpose of colonizing Africa: namely, for the welfare and happiness of the people of Liberia, the suppression of slave-trading on the Coast and in the interior of Africa, and the extension there of Christian civilization;

That they, the descendants of Africans, will feel and appreciate the duty to be mainly theirs of becoming the actual settlers on the Coast of Africa, since there they can find a genial climate; that her heathen darkness can only be penetrated by them, and by them mainly "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands to God;" that they alone, and are yet, to execute this prophecy;

That, nevertheless, we hold that the white race of our country are under the deepest obligation to justice, to Christianity, and to God, to aid in this work of the civilization of Africa, which can best be done by returning those willing to go to their fatherland, to carry with them the Gospel faith and truths; to plant in Africa Christianity, with Christian education and Christian civilization; to become there the practical missionaries of love to man and love to God; to redeem a continent from the darkest superstition to the light of the Gospel of Christ, than which no higher object can engage the attention, or employ the means of a Christian world. God is no respecter of persons, and all souls are alike precious to Him. Uncounted millions die there in each generation, without ever having heard of Him "who hath abolished death, and brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel." "God, our Saviour, will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the Truth."

Resolved, That this Society most heartily approves of the elevated and comprehensive views of the work undertaken by the American Colonization Society—given in the Addresses delivered at its Anniversary celebration, on Tuesday evening last.

Resolved, That in view of the manifold and great benefits, moral, social, and political, which may, by God's blessing, be expected to flow to the African race, both in this country and in Africa, from the vigorous and successful prosecution of the work of the American Colonization Society; in view of the blessed influence which will be exerted upon the welfare of the tribes of Africa, through the prosperity of the Christian nation of Liberia, by the moral and intellectual elevation of her citizens, by the increase and improvement and strengthening of her schools and colleges and churches; and also in view of the fact that the work of the Society has been and is necessary and admirably adapted to prepare the way for, and to further the civilization and Christianization of, that vast continent—so long shrouded in gloom—the American Colonization Society, at this important period of its history, earnestly renews its appeal to the Christian Philanthropists of this nation to extend to this great work of Christian benevolence their countenance and influence, to give liberal contributions to its Treasury, and to make unceasing prayer to the God and Father of all, for His blessing upon this and every proper effort for the regeneration of Africa.

The minutes of yesterday and to-day were read and approved.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifty-Third Anniversary Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington city, on Tuesday evening, January 18, at 7½ o'clock. The President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, presided on the occasion, and most admirable addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, and the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. Each of these gentlemen showed that they appreciated the work of the Society, and much credit is due them for the very able and eloquent manner in which they advocated its interests. The audience was large, and deeply interested in the exercises of

the evening. The following brief sketch of the meeting by the Washington correspondent of the *Presbyterian*, must suffice for the present:

The announcement that Dr. Hall would speak at the Annual Meeting of the Colonization Society, increased the interest felt in this time-honored anniversary. Having heard that his power consisted greatly in the simplicity of his mode of presenting truth, we felt some curiosity to see whether he could sustain this faculty in a platform address. The Doctor chose for his line of argument the Christian principle involved in African Colonization. This gave him a vantage ground in combatting the objections which are urged by utilitarians. He planted himself on Calvinistic doctrine, that man, in his degradation and sin, is not competent to elevate and civilize himself. Some external agency has always been required, and that agency has come directly or indirectly from Christianity. The chief aim of the Colonization Society being to Christianize Africa, it presents the true solution to the question how she can be civilized.

To the objection urged by some, that we need the colored race in this country to develop our own resources, he replied by showing that the same argument would retain in England, Scotland, and Ireland the millions who were emigrating to this country; that the good of nations was subordinate to the interests of the people; and if it was for the interest of Africans to emigrate to Africa, our own country should be willing to encourage them, even at a sacrifice to itself. The opening up of the African continent, by the explorations of Livingstone and others, was a Providential indication that God was preparing the way for Christian civilization; and the wrongs that race had suffered here, enforced that claim to be returned to that land from which they had been so ruthlessly torn.

These are but outlines of an argument which, though compressed in a twenty-minute address, was full of logic, information, and eloquence. But as the Doctor put point after point, the skillful logic was hidden under the apparent frankness and naturalness of his argument. His manner seemed to say, "You see for yourself this is so. I am simply reminding you of well-established truths." But, when we reviewed the whole ground he had travelled over, we wondered that such an amount of truth had been compressed in so small a compass, and with apparently so little effort. In this respect, we were forcibly reminded of the style of Dr. Archibald Alexander, though in this respect alone, for in person and manner there are no points of resemblance.

Dr. Noah H. Schenck, of Brooklyn, followed with an address of great eloquence and earnestness.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, which began at their rooms in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., and closed on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., January 18-20, will long be remembered with pleasure and gratitude. Hon. Mr. Latrobe, President of the Society, presided. Thirty-three Delegates and Life Directors were present. We hope to give an abstract of the Minutes of the Board in the next number of the *REPOSITORY*.

The great success which has graciously followed our labors, and the increased and widening sphere of usefulness opening before us, in the numerous voluntary applications from skilled artisans and farmers and enterprising people who desire, while bettering their own condition, to help in the Christian civilization of Africa, are deemed Providential calls to more earnest and prayerful efforts for the accomplishment of the grand object of our organization.

VISIT TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

Agreeably to the custom of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, in paying their respects to the President of the United States in each successive administration, the members in a body called, at twelve o'clock M. of Thursday, January 20, on President Grant, and after being introduced, and a brief address from President Latrobe, received a courteous response, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I am glad to see you. I do not need to make remarks respecting my own feelings and views of your work. I hope your efforts will result in building up a civilized nation among those who are not civilized, and extend the area of civilization."

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters have been received at the rooms of the American Colonization Society, reporting the arrival at Monrovia, December 19, of their ship, the *Golconda*, after a passage of thirty-five days from Hampton Roads, Virginia. The cabin passengers and emigrants she took out were in good health, and the latter were pleased with their prospects in Liberia.

The passages of the Golconda from this country to Liberia have been remarkably uniform, almost equal to that of a steamer, her first voyage having been made in thirty-six days; second in thirty-nine; third in thirty-five; fourth in thirty-six; and her fifth or present voyage in thirty-five days.

The House of Representatives, in session at Monrovia, having examined the returns of the general election held last May, declared the Hon. Edward James Roye duly elected President, and Dr. James S. Smith Vice President of Liberia, for the ensuing two years.

Dr. Smith emigrated from Charleston, S. C., and for the past twenty years has been a successful physician at Buchanan, Grand Bassa County.

Mr Roye, who is of pure African blood, was born at Newark, Ohio, February 3, 1815; received his education at the Ohio University, at Athens, and Oberlin College; taught school at Chillicothe in 1836; engaged in business at Terre Haute, Indiana, 1838-'44, and removed to Liberia in 1845, where he has since resided.

Promptly engaging in mercantile pursuits at Monrovia, he extended his operations not only along some two thousand miles of the West coast of Africa, but to England and the United States. Success has attended his enterprising and persevering efforts, and he is estimated to be worth about two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Roye has had experience in public life, having been Speaker of the House of Representatives, a member of the Senate, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The public Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, December 30, 1869, in the South Park Church, Newark. Rev. Dr. Maclean presided, and introduced Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, who made an eloquent address in behalf of the cause, giving a review of the history and probable success of this enterprise. The Society was organized in Washington, in 1816, by Clay, Webster, Key, and others, whose names are well known in the history of our country. At first they were doubtful of success, but Clay came nobly to the rescue. The object of the Society was to give social, moral, and religious privileges to the negroes. The wonderful success of this Society is without parallel in the annals of history. It is

a voluntary association, and with small means. One pleasing thought in the career of this Society is, that it has had the effect of suppressing the slave trade. Mr. Alexander closed his address by saying that Liberia is the one spot in Africa sacred to freedom, and is destined to secure the redemption of the continent.

Dr. Maclean followed with a brief address, dwelling on the good results that would flow from the introduction of civilization and Christianity among the Africans. He said, if you wish to raise the negro to a higher standard, it is necessary to send him to Africa, where he can help in the elevation of his race; and, by building up Africa, elevate the negro here. In order to do this, the Society must be furnished with additional means.

Rev. Dr. Haight, whose presence had been promised, having been detained, Rev. Dr. Samson, of Washington, made the closing address. He spoke of the peculiarities of the African race. It was an interesting fact, that the first cities on the Euphrates, the Nile, and some other rivers, were planted by them, and they furnished the first nation that was converted to Christianity. He spoke of the opening of the Suez canal by France, and the expeditions and travellers sent into Africa by England, as indicating great changes, and the rapid civilization of those hitherto benighted regions.

The officers of last year were re-elected; thanks were tendered to the speakers, and the meeting adjourned after singing the Doxology.—*Newark Advertiser*.

COLONIZATION MEETING IN BOSTON.

The second of a series of meetings under the auspices of the American Colonization Society took place last evening, January 16, in St. Paul's Church, Tremont street. The attendance was quite fair. The meeting was opened with singing by the excellent choir, and prayers in the Episcopal form, conducted by the rector, Rev. Dr. Nicholson. Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn made an interesting introductory address, in which he gave some account of the opposition to the Society when it commenced its labors and afterwards. The Bishop gave some reminiscences of the meetings of the Society he had attended, and referred in terms of praise to Rev. Dr. Bethune, of New York, whose eloquence had effected so much in placing the Society's labors in a proper light. After alluding to the evangelization of Africa, which could only be accomplished through colored people by the formation of Christian settlements, such as that which this Society had established in Liberia, the

bishop introduced Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary of the Society at Washington.

Mr. Haynes, in beginning, expressed a wish that he had the eloquence of Dr. Bethune, to whom reference had been made, that he might the better represent the interests of his Society. The opposition of the past had died away, and apathy was what the Society had to contend with now. The Society was not, and never had been, designed to remove colored people indiscriminately from this country. In this work the help of the great "I Am" was relied upon—the help of Him who took an interest in the 150,000,000 of benighted Africa, and who promised that "Princes shall come out of Egypt," and "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Mr. Haynes said that reliance could be placed in the great law of human progress, that all nations are first moved by outward influences. California owed its civil and religious condition to New Englanders, who in turn owed their principles to the little handful of Puritans from England that landed at Plymouth Rock. England owed its condition to the Romans, who had been moulded by the people from Africa. The chain would be complete by the elevation and conversion of Africa. The speaker then alluded at length to the condition of the Republic of Liberia, to which the Society had sent in fifty years 15,000 emigrants. After referring to the inability of white missionaries to engage in this work in Africa, owing to the climate, Mr. Haynes concluded with an appeal for help in this noble work. Rev. Dr. Nicholson then made some remarks, after which the meeting closed.—*Boston Traveller*.

LETTER FROM MR. CHAPMAN ABERCROMBIE.

The writer of the following letter is well known and held in much esteem at Columbus, Georgia, as a most worthy man and competent house carpenter and bridge builder. He went to Liberia in the fall of 1867, by the ship *Golconda*, to secure for himself and children a field of untrammelled growth and development:

BUCHANAN, LIBERIA, *September 8, 1869.*

DEAR SIR: I might have written before this, but I wanted to give you an account of myself and my family, and of the country. Having had twenty months' experience, I think I am in a position to do so. We arrived at this port on the 1st January, 1868; and, thank God, I have not had occasion to be in bed one day up to the present.

We are all quite well and doing well. I sometime ago contracted with one of the leading merchants to build him a brick building in the centre of this city. I have been at work nearly seven months, and hope to complete it in January next.

By this mail I have written to Mr. J****, requesting him to lay out the amount he has in his hands for me in iron, &c., for a mill, which I hope to have running by next June.

Most of the emigrants that arrived here with me are in a very fair way of being useful to themselves and to the Republic. The country is a very fine one. I have about two acres of land under cultivation, and a fair prospect of reaping a large quantity of eddoes, potatoes, and other vegetables.

I hope you will receive this letter, and acknowledge its receipt by the first opportunity. I must again inform you that I am *quite well*, and also my family, who join me in their best regards to you.

With esteem, I remain yours, very respectfully,

CHAPMAN ABERCROMBIE.

AN ENERGETIC COLORED MAN.

Melford D. Herndon, for forty years a slave, was emancipated in Franklin county, Ky., by James Herndon, fifteen years ago, and went to Liberia, where he was taught to write, and soon after commenced a mission among the Bassa people. All aid from the United States having ceased during the war, he came across the ocean, and raised two thousand dollars to establish a new missionary station. In 1865 he returned, erected mission buildings and labored earnestly for the welfare of the native Africans. As a judge in Grand Bassa County, he was enabled to dispense justice and promote peace. He has come the second time to look after and provide for his four motherless children, who are now free, and at the same time he has determined to raise two thousand dollars to establish another missionary station near the Junk river, in Liberia. He brings the most satisfactory testimonials, that he is an earnest and sincere man, doing much good in Africa among the aborigines.

Under trying and difficult circumstances this energetic colored man originated and organized and has since sustained for years a missionary establishment where a number of heathen youths have been instructed. He has no salary. Poverty and suffering have not checked his zeal. Within a short time he has sent two boxes of books and clothing for the aid of the school left in charge of his brother. His subscription book has upon its pages the names of eminent clergymen of all denominations. Such instances prove the importance of the establishment of Liberia as a base of operations for civilizing the untutored millions of Africa. Forty tribes or nations, adjacent to or within the boundaries of that Republic, are now accessible. The English language is spreading rapidly, so that the vast cost of translating the Bible and other books is not necessary. Our American freedmen seem to be peculiarly adapted to the great work of elevating the people of Africa. While

our efforts are put forth for Asia and the islands of the ocean, the special claims of Africa upon our benevolence should not be overlooked. The visit of this enterprising colored man has already awakened much interest, and his zeal will no doubt achieve success. He proposes to visit Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, to stir up the freedmen to remember in their prayers and gifts the land of their fathers.—*Philadelphia North American*.

INTELLIGENCE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The following interesting letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated 30th May last, and received at Zanzibar by Dr. Kirk, British consul, on the 2d October last, was communicated to the Bombay papers by the Government.

Dr. Kirk, in forwarding it, wrote as follows :

From John Kirk, Esq., the political agent and Her Majesty's consul, Zanzibar, to C. G. G. Esq., Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

ZANZIBAR, October 2, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated the 30th May, 1869, and received at Zanzibar this day. The requests made by Dr. Livingstone in a previous communication that reached here on the 7th ult., having been already complied with, I shall lose no time in supplying the things herein demanded. There will, however, be some difficulty in getting faithful men, as the Arabs of Unyanyembe, being of the El Haothi tribe, are by no means loyal subjects of Seyd Majid, and, as Dr. Livingstone tells us, still engaged in the slave trade.

I have, &c.,

JOHN KIRK.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S LETTER.

UJJI, May 30, 1869.

MY DEAR DR. KIRK: This note goes by Musa Kamaals, who was employed by Koarji to drive the buffaloes hither; but, by over-driving them unmercifully in the sun, and tying them up to save trouble in herding, they all died before he got to Unyanyembe. He witnessed the plundering of my goods and got a share of them, and I have given him beads and cloth sufficient to buy provisions for himself in the way back to Zanzibar. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen in the way. I suppose that pay for four months in coming, other four of rest, and four in going back, would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor

can I say anything to him, for he at once goes to the Ujijians and gives his own version of all he hears. He is untruthful and ill-conditioned, and would hand off the mail to any one who wished to destroy it. The people here are, like the Kalwa traders, haters of the English. Those Zanzibar men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen and traded with honor. Here, as in the haunts of the Kalwa hordes, slaving is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thani bin Suellim to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyanyembe. It contains a check on Ritchie, Stuart & Co., of Bombay, for Rs. 2,000, and some forty letters written during my slow recovery. I fear it may never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly, but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party, and gave orders to the head man to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers; and, as you will see if the mail comes to hand, I sent to Zanzibar for fifteen good boatmen to act as carriers, if required, eighty pieces of meritrano, forty pieces of kinitra, twelve farasalas of the beds called jamsain, shoes, &c., and I have written to Seyd Majid begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thani bin Suellim's hands, or into those of Mohammed bin Sahib.

As to the work to be done by me, it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from five hundred to seven hundred miles south of Speke and Baker's with the Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120° south is so large I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige, Chowambe (Baker's) are one water, and the head of it is three hundred miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or southwest of this. The outflow of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Man-yema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out uncaten, and find my new squad from Zanzibar. I earnestly hope that you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men; 400*l.* to be sent by Mr. Young must surely have come to you through Fleming & Co.

I am, &c.,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A large box paid to Nijiji was left at Unyanyembe, and so with other boxes.

RELICS OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN AFRICA.

A writer in the *Natal Mercury* is credited by an exchange with the following respecting the ruins of Simbaeo:

A day's march from Andowa, between two hills, at the end of a vast and fertile valley, are the ruins of Axum. To this, incredible flights of stone steps conduct the traveller up to the summits of the hills, in one of which are found deep grottoes and vast halls, cut out of the rocks and ornamented with columns. There, according to the traditions of the country, is the tomb of the Queen of Saba. The adjoining valley, shaded by majestic trees, is filled by the remains of the city, consisting of huge blocks of stone. Very little of the debris reveal their former purpose. There may, however, be distinguished two groups of fourteen or fifteen obelisks, thrown down. Seven of them are covered with ornaments, and are not less than thirty-six feet in length. These master pieces of ancient architecture reveal to us the fact of an ancient civilization in the heart of Africa, which has disappeared again thousands of years since. Neibuhr tells us of a mighty Abyssinian empire existing here, mentioning in particular Saba, and says it was so powerful that even the Roman and Partheian strength could not prevail against it. This last statement was taken from a Greek inscription, found among the ruins, engraved in stone. On the reverse side is another engraving, in some ancient language, which has not yet been deciphered. The tribes guard these ruins with jealous care. No living animal is allowed to be killed in them; no tree permitted to be destroyed, everything connected with them being held sacred, as belonging to a good or evil power. A missionary who penetrated within a short distance of the ruins, writes: "In this country were also found some very old guns, in a hole in the mountain. We got one of the locks of these guns, and found it had a wheel outside with cogs or teeth; and a tradition exists that they came from these ruins. The Basutos often tell us, when asked if they acknowledge God, about the big stones in the Banyai, where all created things are to be seen, even sphinxes, pyramidal-shaped buildings, and catacombs."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

NATAL.—For the first time in the history of this interesting Colony, which offers so fine a field for emigrants and enterprise, the exports have exceeded the imports; the exports, too, with the exception of about £10,000, being all "Colonial produce."

HALF-CENTURY ANNIVERSARY.—Something new occurred in Monrovia recently. Rev. Amos Herring preached in the Methodist Episcopal church

from the same text he first preached from in Virginia fifty years ago. Every other church was closed; everybody came to see and hear what few persons ever see and hear, a man of seventy-seven, full of faith and holy fire, preaching the same truths he had preached fifty years ago, and inviting his fellow-men to take shelter under that "great rock," (Isaiah xxxii, 1, 2,) seek that "covert from the storm," and make that "man" their "hiding-place."

THE NILE EXPEDITION.—CAIRO, *December 2*.—Sir Samuel Baker, Lady Baker and party, left to day for Suez, *en route* for Sanaoini. From Suakin the expedition crosses the desert to meet the engineering department at Berber, where transports are waiting to convey the expedition to Khartoum. There preparations are made for the transport of material of the expedition to the White Nile. Sir Samuel Baker took leave of the Khedive yesterday, and received from him the Order of the Medjidie.

ANCIENT OPHIR.—Messrs. Nachtigal and Merenski, of the Berlin Mission in South Africa, recently discovered extensive ruins not far from the gold fields that are now attracting attention, and situated in about latitude 20 deg. 50 min. south, and longitude 32 deg. east. There were solid structures of masonry and cut stone, and one block like a tower. The ruins are called Bunyoai. The facts that they are on the banks of the river Sabia, (Sheba,) and that an old book of Dutch travels calls this region Ufar, (Ophir,) are reasons for supposing this to be the ancient Ophir. These buildings were, in all probability, built by a different race from the Bassutos and Kafirs, now inhabiting the region.

ANOTHER AFRICAN EXPLORER.—Another missing explorer in Africa—George Schweinfurth—has been heard from. Early in 1869 he had taken up his residence at the great Scriba or Ghattas, in Djur, seven degrees north latitude. He has passed the greater part of the rainy season without suffering from fever, and was engaged in exploring the neighborhood. He intended shortly to make an excursion into the land of the Njam-Njams, a hilly country, the animal and vegetable productions of which are widely different from those of the adjoining districts. His journey has been very successful in a scientific point of view, and a part of his zoological and botanical collections may be expected in Europe next spring.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of December, 1869, to the 20th of January, 1870.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$37.50.)		S. P. Carbie, Dea. A. R. Merrill, E. N. Tabor, each \$1; Mrs. Batchelder, 50 cents.....	22 50
<i>Lyme</i> —Col. in Cong. Ch.....	13 00	<i>Plymouth</i> —W. W. Russell, \$10; James M. Queston, C. W. Calley, each \$2; B. P. Morrill, B. Atkinson, P. Fox, C. Hazleton, each \$1.....	18 00
<i>Oxford</i> —L. Dimick \$2; Hazen Carr, Mrs. H. Cutting, each \$1.	4 00		
<i>Haverhill</i> —Mrs. Hannah Webster \$10; H. W. Nelson. \$2; C. A. Dale, Mrs. C. B. Woodward, H. H. Page, E. L. Page, H. Merrill, Calvin Clark, N. M. Swazy,			57 50

VERMONT.

<i>Burlington</i> —Job Lyman, annual donation.....	10 00
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$85.93.)	
<i>Vergennes</i> —C. D. Kesler, E. Sherrill, each \$5; Mrs. S. P. Strong, W. R. Rixby, C. F. Strong, Hon. G. W. Grundy, J. E. Roberts, B. F. Goss, each \$2; J. D. Smith, Cash, each \$1; W. Ross, 50 cents.....	25 50
<i>Middlebury</i> —Col. in Cong. Ch. \$20.93; Dea. Ira Allen, Miss Emily Starr, A. J. Severance, Prof. Robins, each \$2; Hon. S. Swift, S. R. Sayre, Cash, each \$1.....	31 93
<i>Windsor</i> —Allen Wardner, E. G. Lamson, each \$10; Mrs. Eager, L. W. Lawrence, M. C. Hubbard, Dea. E. P. Skinner, W. Stuart, I. N. Stone, S. A. Mower, P. Merrifield, Rev. Mr. Douglass, E. C. Cleveland, S. R. Stocker, M. C. Mowrey, R. Clapp, each \$1.....	23 00
<i>Jericho Centre</i> —O. Rood, E. Field, each \$1; Mrs. Dr. Horne, 50 cents.....	2 50
	95 93

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$716.00.)	
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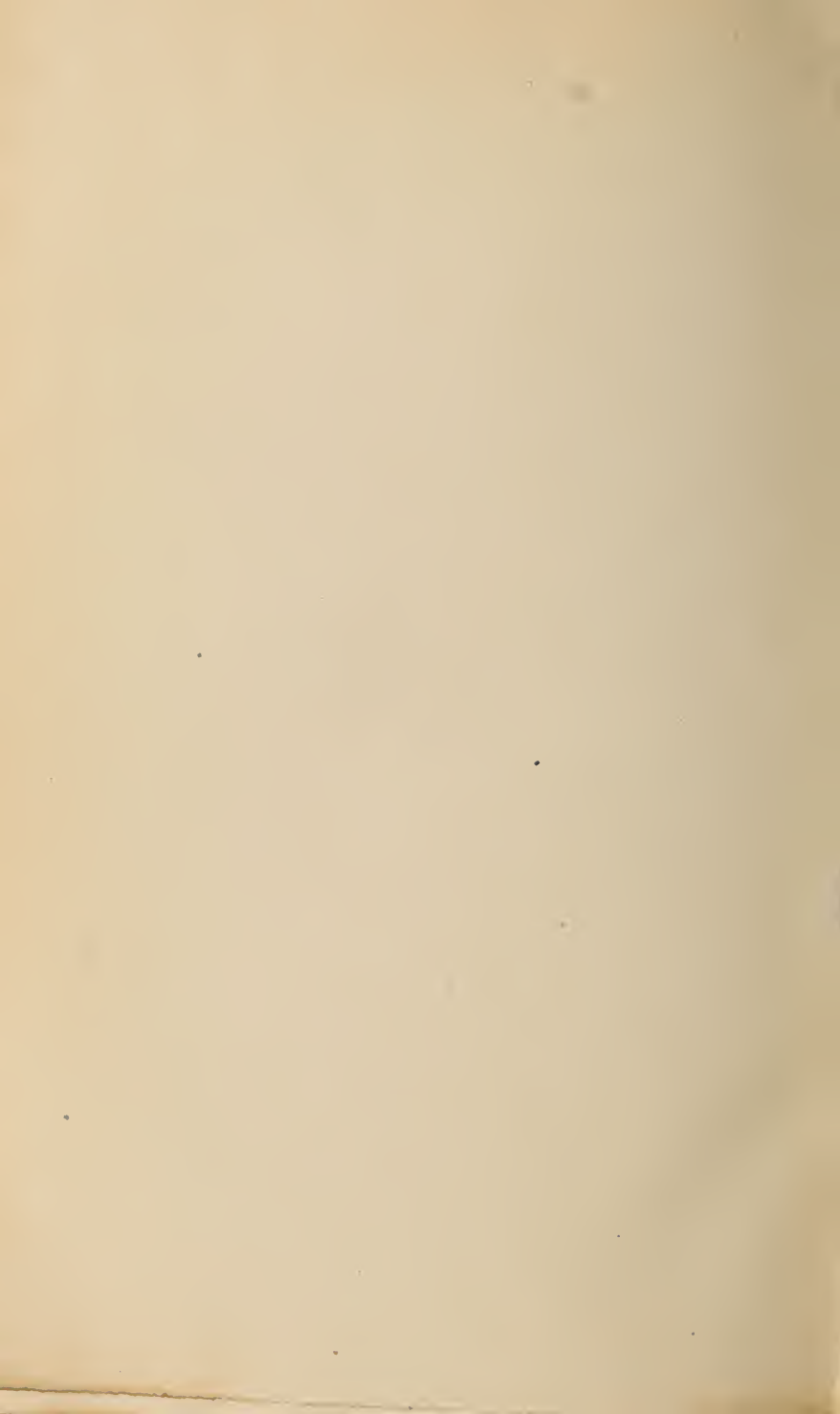
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